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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet. in Tib.* S. 28.

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Advertisements.

BEING ſtrictly enjoined by my late Inſtructions to enforce the punctual Payment of his Majeſty's Quitrents, it is expected, for the future, that every Sheriff ſhould ſettle with the Auditor, and pay the Money into the Receiver's Office, on or before the Day appointed by Law; and all Sheriffs who are yet in Arrear to this Revenue cannot expect any farther Indulgence. RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

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A SERMON to the LADIES.

2 PET. i. 6. *And to your Knowledge add Temperance.*

MY FAIR HEARERS,

IT is a Fact too notorious to admit of a Diſpute that the male Sex has almoſt wholly monopolized the Cultivation of the Arts and Sciences. They have even become ſo clowniſh and impolite as to call in Queſtion the Abilities of the fair Sex for Improvements in Literature, urging the Tenderneſs and Delicacy of their Bodies as an Evidence of the comparative Weakneſs and Imbecillity of their Underſtandings. Hence the Ladies have been too often neglected, witneſs the many Publications daily emitted from the Preſs, for the Inſtruction and Entertainment of Gentlemen, in which they are not ſo much as once mentioned; which ſeems to imply an oblique Reflection upon them, as though their Happineſs and Welfare were not of ſufficient Importance to the Community to deſerve Attention. But, in my Opinion, would we but for a Moment draw aſide the Veil of Self-Partiality, we ſhould be forced to confeſs, however ſtrongly biaſſed to the contrary, that it is to them we are indebted for the greater Part of the Happineſs we enjoy in this World; and notwithſtanding the many Diſadvantages they labour under from Cuſtom, as well as the Prejudices of the other Sex, yet (to their immortal Honour be it ſpoken) many of them have made ſuch amazing Progreſs in the Sciences as affords a convincing Evidence that they are not inferiour in natural Genius to the Men. It is well known that polite Literature has immortalized the Names of Madame Dacier, Agnery, Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Macauley, and many other Women, among its moſt ſplendid Ornaments. I mention not theſe Things from a Principle of ſordid Adulation, to feaſt your Vanity, or inſinuate myſelf into your good Graces, but with a View to ſtimulate you to the Exerciſe of thoſe glorious Faculties the Author of Nature has ſo liberally endowed you with, and thereby wipe away the falſe Aſperſions caſt upon your Sex by the Ignorant and Undiſcerning.

The anonymous Author of Sermons to Gentlemen on Temperance and Exerciſe, whatever Pretenſions he may make to Merit on Account of what he has done, in my Opinion has laid himſelf open to Cenſure for what he has not done; I mean in conforming ſo much to the vicious Taſte of the Age as entirely to overlook the Ladies, hardly once mentioning them throughout his Sermons. Fired with Indignation for ſo egregious an Inſult on female Merit, and actuated by a ſincere Regard for the Sex, as well as an earneſt Deſire to contribute the little in my Power for their Welfare, I ſhall now, by Way of Compenſation for the Neglect of others, addreſs myſelf wholly to them, on a Subject no leſs important than the Preſervation of their Health.

As I have already exceeded the Limits of a moderate Introduction, I ſhall inſtantly proceed to inform you that Temperance in Diet has the greateſt Influence on the Health, particularly of you my fair Hearers, who from a ſedentary Way of living, and natural Delicacy of Conſtitution, are much eaſier affected from ſmall Cauſes than the other Sex. This, therefore, ſhall be the Subject of your preſent Entertainment. In Order to treat the ſame in a plain and methodical Manner, I ſhall,

I. Speak of the Choice of Aliment.

II. The proper Seaſons of taking it. And then conclude with an Application.

I. *Of the Choice of Aliment.* Notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid by Writers on this Head, little can be determined with Certainty. The ancient Proverb, that "One Man's Meat is another Man's Poiſon," is found by Experience to be ſtrictly conſonant to Truth. Each of you has it in her Power, by a Series of Obſervations, to form Rules for the Choice of her Aliment, better adapted to her own Conſtitution and Manner of living than any One elſe. I ſhall therefore only ſuggeſt a few Hints, to aſſiſt you therein.

As the Bodies of Women are more ſoft and flexible, and their Fibres leſs ſtrong and elaſtick than thoſe of Men, their Fluids circulate with leſs Impetus, on which Account they perſpire much leſs in a given Time; to which add, that, uſing leſs laborious Exerciſe, the Diſcharge and Diſſipation of their circulating Fluids are not ſo plentiful. Hence we learn that Women in general require not only much leſs Food in common than Men, but alſo that they do not ſtand in Need of ſo ſtrong and hearty Aliment as the more active robuſt Sex. Animal and vegetable Food, properly combined, is the moſt ſalutary, though Women may ſafely diſpenſe with leſs Animal Diet than Men. You ſhould not, however, indulge yourſelves in too great a Variety of Diſhes at one Time, leſt, by provoking the Appetite, for the Sake of Change, to take more Food than is neceſſary, and by forming a heterogeneous Mixture in the Stomach, Digeſtion be retarded; whence flatulent Eructations, a painful Diſtenſion of the Stomach, and hyſterick Symptoms, will enſue. Mean time, it matters not how much to-morrow differs from to-day. As I would not confine you to Hermits Diet, nor debilitate your already weak and tender Frames by needleſs Reſtrictions, I willingly indulge you in the moderate Uſe of the various Dainties which Nature affords, provided Simplicity be ſtudied, and ſingle Covers grace the genial Board.

Such of you as are ſubject to the Heartburn, or abound with Acidities, ſhould live chiefly on Animal Diet; ſuch as have bitter Eructations, and a Heat in the Stomach, ſhould be liberal in the Uſe of Vegetables, particularly Summer Fruits. As warm watery Liquors tend to weaken and relax the Syſtem, for that Reaſon Tea and Coffee ſhould be ſparingly uſed. Chocolate, Soups, Broths, Cuſtards, Fruit Deſſerts, and the like, ought to be ſubſtituted in their Room. In fine, your Diet ought not to be too uniform; the conſtant Uſe of one Kind of Food might prove injurious. Nature points out this, by the great Variety of Aliments ſhe affords.

It is not only neceſſary for Health that your Diet be well choſen, but alſo that it be taken at proper Seaſons. A Conſideration of this leads us to our ſecond Head, namely, to ſpeak

II. *Of the proper Seaſons of taking Food.* The Calls of Nature, ever provident for the Welfare of our Bodies, if properly attended to, and not over-ruled by Cuſtom, would always prove a faithful Monitor in this Reſpect; but, as the Dictates of Nature are often wholly ſuppreſſed by the powerful Uſurpation of Habit, it is neceſſary to call in Reaſon for our Aſſiſtance. This teaches us that the Practice of eating four or five Times a Day, which too much prevails at preſent, is prejudicial, as by that Means we generally take conſiderable more Food in a Day than is neceſſary for our Suſtenance; and to this we are farther excited by the Variety of our Diſhes, and the falſe Luxury of the Age. It is neceſſary, however, that Food ſhould be taken frequently, as well to repair the daily Waſte of our Bodies as to keep the Humours ſound and bland. Long faſting is particularly hurtful to you, on Account of your natural Weakneſs and Delicacy of Body. I appeal to yourſelves, whether, upon long faſting, you have not been frequently troubled with Dizzineſs, Faintneſs, Wind in your Stomachs, and hyſterick Symptoms; which, upon taking Food, were removed, or greatly alleviated. I would therefore adviſe you to eat at leaſt two ſet Meals a Day, and I am perſuaded you cannot long enjoy Health unleſs you do. Fleſh ſhould, however, in common, be eaten but once in twenty four Hours by you, and that at Noon. I would, agreeable to the good old Roman Practice, make Breakfaſt your other Meal, adviſing you to eat only a little Bread and Cheeſe, a Cup of Milk, with a Bit of Bread, a Cup of Chocolate, or the like, at Night, inſtead of a hearty Supper. It is true the ingenious Author of the Sermons to Gentlemen inculcates the eating of but one hearty Meal a Day, and that at Night; but here I muſt beg Leave wholly to diſſent from him, eſpecially while I am addreſſing the Ladies: For however able the more firm and robuſt Sex might be to bear the Impoſition of ſo novel and rigid a Practice, I am confident the weaker Sex cannot follow ſuch a prepoſterous Plan without greatly injuring their Health. I caution you, therefore, my fair Hearers, as you value thoſe exterior Ornaments of a bright and roſy Complexion, and wiſh to preſerve a juſt Reliſh for the Delicacies of bountiful Nature, not to ſuffer yourſelves to be led aſtray by his ingenious Reaſonings and ſpecious Arguments, more eſpecially where he endeavours to work the Reader into a Belief that our chief (and, according to him, only) Meal, ſhould be eat at Night; while Reaſon, daily Experience, and the Practice of many Nations, teach us the contrary.

The Grecians, celebrated for their Wiſdom and Politeneſs, made Dinner their principal Meal. This Practice was ſo univerſal among them, that, agreeable to the Peculiarity of their Language, they diſtinguiſhed Dinner by an Epithet expreſſive of the Preference they gave it to every other Meal. The Romans alſo made Dinner their principal Meal. They had only two regular Meals a Day. The firſt they eat about nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, and the other about three in the Afternoon. This Practice has been adopted by many other Nations, and prevails at this Day in many of our ſouthern Colonies, being handed down to them by our venerable Anceſtors, the ancient Natives of Great Britain. The French and Italians, it muſt be confeſſed, have ſunk ſo deep in Luxury and Debauchery as to make great Account of Supper; and the Engliſh in this, as in every other bad Faſhion, appear too prone to follow the Example of their inſidious Neighbours. But, even among theſe, the Diſadvantages of going to Bed immediately after eating are ſo well known that they generally ſit up an Hour or two afterwards, to ſettle their Suppers, as they term it, before they go to Reſt, which in a great Meaſure obviates the Inconveniencies of a hearty Meal at that unſeaſonable Time.

That light Suppers cauſe ſound Sleep is true, even to a Proverb. Phyſicians, both ancient and modern, agree in condemning heavy Suppers, as being prejudicial, eſpecially to delicate Perſons and Valetudinarians. Thoſe who eat much at Night, unleſs they are very hearty, and exerciſe much, or have rendered ſo pernicious a Practice habitual by long Cuſtom, are certain to have uneaſy Nights, and diſturbed Repoſe, by the Oppreſſion on their Stomachs. Brute Animals, it is true, lie down to Reſt frequently after having ſatisfied themſelves with eating; but this is owing to their being weary of Exerciſe in ſeeking their Food, as is the Caſe with moſt herbivorous Animals, or to their knowing no other Way of ſpending their Time but in eating and ſleeping. The Cuſtom of ſleeping after Dinner, in Spain, and other warm Countries, is on Account of the exceſſive Heat about that Time of the Day for a great Part of the Year; rendering it very troubleſome for the Inhabitants to uſe Exerciſe, or expoſe themſelves to the ſcorching Rays of the Sun, in the Middle of the Day. I grant, however, that People generally feel drowſy after eating a very full Meal, owing to the ſudden Diſtenſion of the Stomach by the Food, with its Effects on the Nerves of that Organ. It is therefore proper enough to indulge Half an Hour or an Hour after Dinner before we uſe much Exerciſe, but never longer; for the more inactive we are after that, the more dull and heavy we feel, and the leſs apt our Food is to be properly digeſted. This will appear evident, from conſidering that, in the firſt Place, the Secretion of Saliva, which ſhould be conſtantly mixing with our Aliment during Digeſtion, in Order to promote its Diſſolution, is ſuſpended while we ſleep. The Action of the Stomach is likewiſe neceſſary in Order to mix its Contents intimately together into an uniform Maſh, and then urge it on into the Inteſtines; an erect Poſture and Exerciſe are therefore required, eſpecially in weakly People, to aſſiſt the Stomach in performing theſe Offices. Hence we find ſuch People, in the Morning, after having eat a hearty Supper, complain of Headach, an ill Taſte in the Mouth, acid Eructations, and Sickneſs at Stomach; owing to the Food being imperfectly digeſted, and too long retained in the Stomach, for Want of thoſe Aſſiſtances. If it be true, as the afore mentioned Gentleman aſſerts, "that Digeſtion is chiefly carried on by Fermentation, and that Fermentation cannot take Place without Reſt," two Thirds of the Meals commonly eat by Mankind are never digeſted; but this is contrary to the Experience of every One. And to ſay that the bad Conſequences ſo often perceived after eating hearty Suppers are owing entirely to having eat a hearty Dinner before, is a mere Evaſion. I appeal to you, my Hearers, who at any Time have omitted eating Dinner, and have eat a hearty Supper, whether you did not feel the ſame Inconveniencies from it as when you had eat a hearty Dinner beforehand. Much more might be ſaid on this Head; which, for Want of Time, I muſt paſs by at preſent, and haſten to the Application.

From what has been ſaid, my fair Hearers, you may eaſily infer that Temperance in eating conſiſts not ſo much in confining ourſelves to the ſame Round of Diet perpetually, or in a ſcrupulous Nicety in the Choice of Food, as in ſtudying Simplicity and Moderation in all our Meals. Follow the ſimple Dictates of Reaſon, and you need not fear the Conſequence. Let not the falſe Maxims of the Debauched and Intemperate lead you inconſiderately aſtray. The Infirmities of Body conſequent on irregular Living are always accompanied with a vicious and depraved Mind. If then you wiſh to be virtuous, you muſt be temperate. The natural Delicacy of your Sex, the domeſtick Life which Cuſtom has preſcribed you, and the numberleſs Infirmities to which you are doubly expoſed, as well from your partaking of the common Frailties incident to human Nature as of thoſe peculiar to your Sex, are alſo powerful Motives to incite you to attend careſully to every Circumſtance that may have a Tendency to keep ſo feeble and complicated Machines as yours in due Order and Regularity.

Health is the greateſt Bleſſing you can enjoy, this Side of Heaven. Without Health, all the Dainties of Eaſtern Luxury, and all the Delicacies of European Refinement, are nauſeous and inſipid. This can only be preſerved by a Life of Temperance. Diſcard thoſe nauſeous Infuſions of exotick Plants, that, by relaxing your delicate Frames, and injuring your tender Nerves, prove ſo prejudicial to your Health, and which the depraved Taſte of the Age has rendered ſo faſhionable, together with all the glittering Pageantry of Tea Table Apparatus, and ſubſtitute in their Room the pleaſant and healthy Productions of the Orchard and the Garden. Let the delicious Fruits of our own Country adorn your elegant Boards; and let the reciprocal Viſits of your Sex be welcomed with Deſerts of this Kind, inſtead of the poiſonous Products of a foreign Soil. What a ſtriking Scene is preſented to our View when we behold a Woman, the faireſt of Creatures, Heaven's laſt beſt Gift to Man, ſhamefully diveſting herſelf of every female Reſtraint, and giving Way to every Kind of Exceſs, ſacrificing Health, Reputation, and every Thing that is precious and valuable in Life, to the ſhort lived Pleaſures of Senſe! How ſtrangely is ſhe changed! Inſtead of that lively Countenance, and thoſe ſparkling Eyes, which formerly attracted the Admiration of all who ſaw her, a horrid Gloom is ſpread over her Face, her Eyes are become dull and tarniſhed, her Body emaciated; ſhe is a Reproach to her Sex, ſhunned by her Acquaintance, and abhorred by all Mankind. At length, having dragged out a tedious Round of weariſome Nights, and painful Days, under all the Miſeries of the moſt complicated Ills, ſhe expires in the deepeſt Agonies of Remorſe and Deſpair. Be exhorted then, my fair Hearers, from ſuch Scenes of aggravated Miſery, to liſten to the Voice of Wiſdom before it be too late. Though you may go on boldly for a While with Impunity, yet be aſſured, that, ſooner or later, Vengeance will take faſt Hold on the Guilty, and hurl them headlong to Perdition; and all that obſtinately perſiſt in a Courſe of Intemperance ſhall be ſwept away, as with the Beſom of Deſtruction. May Heaven avert ſuch dreadful Calamities, and may each of you be entreated to meditate ſeriouſly on theſe Things; may they be ſo indelibly fixed in your Minds as that ye may give yourſelves wholly to conſider them, that, by a Life of continued Temperance and Sobriety, thy profiting may appear to all.

From the PUBLICK LEGER.

Croſs-reading the Newſpapers having lately become a faſhionable Diverſion, the Publick will no Doubt be obliged to me for entertaining them with the Effects of a Leiſure Hour's Amuſement in that laudable and improving Exerciſe.

YESTERDAY their Majeſties returned from Richmond——and walked it with Eaſe in leſs Time than was allowed.

Same Day Lord North had a Conference with ——— A Widow Lady in the Minories.

The Author of Junius is certainly known to ——— H. S. Woodfall only.

An intimate Friend of Junius's was detected———in picking Pockets near St. Paul's Churchyard.

Yeſterday the twenty two Convicts caſt for Tranſportation———received the Honour of Knighthood.

Laſt Night a Journeyman Tailor, who was thought to be inſane———opened the Ball with Lady Betty H.

To the Charitable and Humane———Mr. Wilkes moved the Society to conſider his Affairs.

She ſwore a Baſtard Child to———Lord Chief Baron Parker.

The preſent Dearneſs of Proviſions is occaſioned by———the annual Meeting of Ancient Britons.

Yeſterday Mr. Sheriff Bull———was ſold in Smithfield Market.

The ſmalleſt Donations are thankfully received———Watkin Lewis in the Chair.

Yeſterday the Honourable Mr. Charles Fox———received a Hundred Laſhes for Deſertion.

Mr. Wilkes was at Tyburn on Wedneſday laſt———and behaved very penitently.

The Iriſh Patriots are alarmed at———the preſent Dearneſs of Potatoes.

Saturday laſt his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and his Dutcheſs, returned———from the Old Bailey to Newgate.

The Patriots have made their Motions without Effect———Diſorders in the Bowels being very obſtinate at this Seaſon.

Lord North, it is ſaid, will reſign———at Mr. Reynolds's Office in Lime Street.

Yeſterday the Honourable Mr. Stephen Fox———performed the Part of Ranger in the Suſpicious Huſband.

A few Days ago there was a continued and almoſt univerſal Darkneſs——— ———by a Rule of the Court of King's Bench.

An Impeachment againſt Lord Mansfield becomes more neceſſary——— ſworn before me, Braſs Croſby, Mayor.

Lord Bute knows very well that———the Spring is now approaching.

Colonel Barrè made a Speech worthy to be recorded in the Annals of——— the Fiſh Market in Billingſgate.

Mr. Seymour ſpoke excellently upon———Wigs to imitate Nature.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey ſpoke with Spirit———eaſily diſtilled from Wheat.

Junius has proved to Demonſtration that Lord Mansfield———has opened a Warehouſe for Summer Silks.

Mr. Garrick's Health is precarious———by the Machinations of a wicked Miniſtry.

Yeſterday Lord Mansfield came from Canewood, and had a Conference with———the Boſom Friend of three Scotchmen.

Yeſterday a reſpectful Meeting of Patriots———were executed at Tyburn.

Same Day Mr. E. Burke ſpoke with Roman Eloquence, and proved that the Miniſtry———were concerned in the late Doings at Stockwell.

On IMPUDENCE *and* MODESTY.

I HAVE always been of Opinion that the Complaints againſt Providence have been ill grounded, and that the good or bad Qualities of Men are the Cauſes of their good or bad Fortune, more than what is generally imagined. There are, no Doubt, Inſtances to the contrary, and pretty numerous Ones too, but few in Compariſon of the Inſtances we have of a right Diſtribution of Proſperity and Adverſity; nor indeed could it be otherwiſe, from the common Courſe of human Affairs. To be endowed with a benevolent Diſpoſition, and to love others, will almoſt infallibly procure Love and Eſteem; which is the chief Circumſtance of Life, and facilitates every Enterpriſe and Undertaking, beſides the Satisfaction which immediately reſults from it. The Caſe is much the ſame with the other Virtues. Proſperity is naturally, though not neceſſarily, attached to Virtue and Merit; and Adverſity, in like Manner, to Vice and Folly.

I muſt, however, confeſs that this Rule admits of an Exception, with Regard to one moral Quality; and that Modeſty has a natural Tendency to conceal a Man's Talents, as Impudence diſplays them to the utmoſt, and has been the only Cauſe why many have riſen in the World, under all the Diſadvantages of low Birth and little Merit. Such Indolence and Incapacity is there in the Generality of Mankind that they are apt to receive a Man for whatever he has a-mind to put himſelf off for, and admit his overbearing Airs as a Proof of that Merit which he aſſumes to himſelf. A decent Aſſurance ſeems to be the natural Attendant of Virtue, and few Men can diſtinguiſh Impudence from it; as, on the other Hand, Diffidence, being the natural Reſult of Vice and Folly, has drawn Diſgrace upon Modeſty, which, in outward Appearance, ſo nearly reſembles it.

I was lately lamenting to a Friend of mine, who loves a Conceit, that popular Applauſe ſhould be beſtowed with ſo little Judgment, and that ſo many empty foreign Coxcombs ſhould riſe up to a Figure in the World; upon which he ſaid, there was Nothing ſurpriſing in the Caſe. "Popular Fame (ſays he) is Nothing but Breath of Air, and Air very "naturally preſſes into a Vacuum."

As Impudence, though really a Vice, has the ſame Effect upon a Man's Fortune as if it were a Virtue, ſo we may obſerve that it is almoſt as difficult to be attained, and is, in that Reſpect, diſtinguiſhed from all the other Vices, which are acquired with little Pains, and continually increaſe upon Indulgence. Many a Man, being ſenſible that Modeſty is extremely prejudicial to him in making his Fortune, has reſolved to be impudent, and to put a bold Face upon the Matter; but it is obſervable that ſuch People have ſeldom ſucceeded in the Attempt, but have been

...obliged to relapse into their primitive Modesty. Nothing carries a Man through the World like a true natural genuine Impudence; its Counterfeit is good for Nothing, nor can ever support itself. In any other Attempt, whatever Faults a Man commits, and is sensible of, he is so much the nearer his End; but when he undertakes at Impudence, if he ever failed in the Attempt, the Remembrance of it will make him blush, and will infallibly disconcert him; after which every Blush is a Cause for new Confusion, till he be found out to be an arrant Cheat, and a vain Pretender to Impudence.

If any Thing can give a modest Man more Assurance, it must be some Advantage of Fortune which Chance procures to him. Riches naturally procure a favourable Reception in the World, and give Merit a double Lustre when a Person is endowed with it; and supply its Place, in a great Measure, when it is absent. It is wonderful to observe what Airs of Importance Footmen and Knaves, with large Possessions, give themselves above Persons of the greatest Merit in Poverty; nor do the Men of Merit make strong Opposition to these Usurpations, or rather seem to submit to them by the Modesty of their Behaviour. Their good Sense and Experience make them diffident of their Judgment, and cause them to examine every Thing with the greatest Accuracy; as, on the other Hand, the Delicacy of their Sentiments makes them so timorous lest they should commit Faults, and lose in the Practice of the World that Integrity of Heart they are so jealous of. To mix Wisdom agree with Confidence is difficult as to reconcile Vice to Modesty.

...the Reflections that have occurred to me upon this Subject ...ce and Modesty, and I hope the Reader will not be displeased ...wrought into the following Allegory.

Wisdom, in the Beginning, joined Virtue, Wisdom, and Confidence together, and Vice, Folly, and Diffidence, and in that Society set them upon the Earth; but though he thought he had matched them with equal Judgment, and told that Confidence was the natural Companion of Virtue, and that Vice deserved to be attended with Diffidence, they had scarce set out before Diffention arose among them. Wisdom, who was the Guide of the one Company, was always accustomed, before he ventured upon any Road, however beaten, to examine it carefully; to enquire whether it led; what Dangers, Difficulties, and Hinderances, might probably or probably occur in it. In these Deliberations he usually consumed some Time; which Delay was very displeasing to Confidence, who was always hastened on in hurry on, without much Forethought or Deliberation, to the first Road he met. Wisdom and Virtue were inseparable; but Confidence one Day, following his impetuous Nature, advanced a considerable Way before his Guides and Companions; and not hearing any Want of their Company, he never inquired after them, nor ever met with them more. In like Manner, the other Society, though joined by Justice, disagreed and separated. As Folly saw very little Way before her, she had Nothing to determine concerning the Goodness of Roads, nor could give the Preference to one above another; and this Want of Resolution was increased by Diffidence, who, with her Doubts and Scruples, always retarded the Journey. This was a great Annoyance to Folly, who loved not to hear of Difficulties and Delays, and was never satisfied without his full Career in whatever his Inclinations led him to. Folly, she knew, though she hearkened to Diffidence, would be easily subdued when alone; and therefore, as a vicious Horse throws his Rider, so she had cast away this Comptroller of all his Pleasures, and proceeded on her Journey with Folly, from whom he is inseparable. Confidence and Diffidence being, after this Manner, both thrown loose from their respective Companions, wandered for some Time, till at last Chance led them to one Village. Confidence went directly up to the best House, which belonged to Wealth, the Lord of the Village; and, without staying for a Porter, intruded himself immediately into the Lord's Apartments, where he found Vice and Folly well received before him. He joined the Train, recommended himself very quickly to the Gentlemen, and entered into such Familiarity with Vice that he was established in the same Company along with Folly. They were frequent Guests of Wealth, and from that Moment inseparable. Diffidence, in the mean Time, not daring to approach the great House, accepted of an Habitation from Poverty, one of the Tenants; and, entering the Cottage, found Wisdom and Virtue, who, being repulsed by the Landlord, had retired thither. Virtue took Compassion of her, and Wisdom found, from her Temper, that she would easily improve; so they admitted her into their Society. Accordingly, by their Means, she altered in a little Time the Roughness of her Manners, and becoming much more amiable and agreeable, was now called by the Name of Modesty. As ill Company corrupts more than good, Confidence, though more refractory to Virtue and Example, degenerated so far, by the Society of Vice and Folly, as to walk by the Name of Impudence. Mankind, who saw these Companions of Vice first joined them, and know Nothing of these mutual Changes, are led into strange Mistakes by those Means; and wherever they see Impudence make Account of Virtue and Wisdom, and wherever they observe Modesty call her Attendants Vice and Folly.

ROME, *March* 11.

THE Duke of Gloucester, being desirous to be present at the Performance of the famous Miserere, which the Musicians perform during the Holy Week, on Sunday Evening he went to the Parish of Cardinal Albani who on that Occasion had invited many Cardinals, Ambassadors, &c. to whom were distributed Refreshments of the most exquisite Sort during the Performance of the Miserere, which was followed by an Oration on the Passion of our Lord. General Count Orlow, who has been here some Days, has presented the Duke of Gloucester with a Cloak made of the most rare Skins in Russia, valued at more than three Thousand Sequins, together with a Casket of most valuable Medals of the Emperours of Russia.

COPENHAGEN, *March* 28. The Attorney General Undahl, who is appointed to defend the Queen's Cause, and draw up her Justification within fifteen Days, has already had several Conferences with her Majesty at Kronenbourg. It is said that this Princess is indisposed, and that she had been bled twice. It is thought the Sentence of the Judges will be a Divorce.

March 30. Yesterday Count Struensee and his Brother underwent an Examination that lasted five Hours, and were confronted with Colonel Falkenskiold, who charged them with many Things; to which the Count replied: I willingly take upon myself these Accusations, provided I can do you any Service. It is expected that the Prisoners will receive Judgment to-morrow. It is said that the Counts de Struensee and de Brandt will be condemned to a rigorous Death, but that the Sentence will be mitigated to perpetual Imprisonment in the Castle of Monckholm, in Norway.

LONDON, *April* 4.

NOTWITHSTANDING what has been said about the Neutrality of the King of Prussia in the Denmark Affair, it is now known to some of our People in Administration, that should Great Britain proceed to violate the Cause of the unfortunate Danish Queen by War, the above active Potentate would immediately declare himself an Advocate for the Queen Dowager. This, it is said, is the Reason why our Ministry are so cautious in their Proceedings.

They write from the Continent that the despotick Proceedings of the Court of Denmark are so little approved, and the Queen thought of in so favourable a Light, that if she was divorced she would not be thought an unworthy Consort for the Heir to the Empire; some Hints of which, it is said, have been thrown out in a proper Place.

The Orders to the several Dockyards in this Kingdom are, that the Men be kept constantly at Work for three Months to come, and that every speedy Measure be taken for putting our Navy upon the most respectable Footing. This, it is said, has caused some little Conversation between Prince Masserano and Lord North, but each had Address enough to give perfect Satisfaction to the other.

It is very apparent that the French are now meditating some great Stroke, and it is well known that their Solicitude about the Possession of the Island of Corsica is redoubled. The Courts of Versailles and Madrid were never on better Terms, the Spanish Monarch is caressed, and his Acquaintance courted, by all the Noblesse of France; great Fleets are daily going out at almost every Port of France and Spain; a new Treaty is now forming with the Algerines, and a Loan of two Millions negotiating at the Hague; and that they are now carrying on a secret Treaty with the Court of Copenhagen is too apparent to be denied. These are Facts, which, though strove to be hid and contradicted, are well known to most of the Administration. It is the Characteristick of the French to be perfidious and ambitious, it is the Part of the English to chastise them; and it is to be hoped that the Spirit of the British Nation will rise, unrepressed, and superiour to all their Artifices.

April 8. We hear from the Isle of Sky, on the western Coast of Scotland, that near Seven Hundred of the Inhabitants of that Island are now preparing to emigrate for America. One Vessel is already freighted to carry out three Hundred Persons, and the remainder are to follow them in June and July, after they have disposed of their Cattle and Effects. The great Advance in Rents, of late, has occasioned their taking the Resolution of leaving their Native Country for ever.

It is remarkable that directly after passing the Marriage Bill for the Royal Family the Pretender married.

It is said that two eminent Houses in the City, last Week, shipped off Goods and Merchandise, to the West Indies and North America, to the Amount of ninety Thousand Pounds Sterling.

April 11. Mr. Stephens, the celebrated Lecturer upon Heads, has introduced a new Stroke into his Piece, which is a very happy One, at the political Projections. This is a Scheme for paying of the national Debt, by bottling up the Thames, and obliging the Watermens Company to buy it at such a Price as will effectually answer the Purposes of the Publick.

Some Letters from Gibraltar mention that a smart Skirmish happened lately near that Place between twelve Soldiers belonging to the Garrison and a Party of Spaniards, in which four of the former were killed, and ten of the latter.

On Tuesday next his Majesty will go to the House of Peers to sign the Bills ready for the Royal Assent, among which will be the Insolvent Bill. The Parliament will rise the first Week in June.

Many people already prognosticate that the Day which sees the Prince of Wales of Age will see him at the Head of an Opposition to the late Marriage Bill, and it is said that the Court is already startled with some Remarks which he has made on that Subject.

The famous Colonel Keith, who is so justly celebrated for his late spirited Defence of the Honour of the English Nation in the Person of the unfortunate Queen of Denmark, possesses not only the Spirit and military Knowledge of his Uncle, the celebrated Marshal Keith, killed last War in the King of Prussia's Service, but understands the Danish Language so perfectly as to be able to write Poetry in it with great Taste and Precision.

The Death of a great Lady, who was supposed to influence all the political Operations of this Kingdom, having produced no Change whatever of a salutary Nature in the Cabinet, the most furious Patriots are now beginning to perceive that all the Reports propagated against her were downright Calumnies; and some even imagine, that, badly as Affairs have been managed, they would have been managed in a Manner still worse if her Royal Highness had not frequently interposed in Behalf of the People.

The Honourable Charles Fox never showed himself to such Advantage as on Tuesday last, on his Motion for the Repeal of the Marriage Act. His introductory Speech was a most masterly Assemblage of Arguments in Behalf of the Liberties of human Nature, in the essential Point of Marriage, and his Answer to the Opposers of the Motion the most solid, judicious, forcible, and persuasive, that could possibly be conceived. He brought his Reasons so home to the Bosoms of his Auditors, and so clearly evinced the Barbarity of the present Act, that no less than twenty three avowedly intended Opposers of his Motion absolutely voted in Support of it, from bare Conviction of its Equity and Necessity.

Letters from Rome, dated March 21th, advise that more than one personal Affront has been given there by the Chevalier Stuart (vulgarly called the Pretender) to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester; and notwithstanding that the Pope has sent his positive Orders to the Chevalier not to give any Affronts to his Royal Highness, yet the Chevalier (understanding that the Duke of Gloucester was to pay a Visit on the 3d of March to Cardinal Albany) chose that Opportunity publickly to meet the Duke of Gloucester's Equipage in a narrow Street, and insisted upon the Duke and his whole Retinue to give Way, which accordingly was done by the Duke of Gloucester, to the no small Triumph of the Chevalier Stuart. This Quarrel is not yet compromised, and probably may be attended with more alarming Circumstances. His Holiness the Pope, however, had on this Subject a Tete a Tete, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in the Garden this Day (March 21.) No living Creature was present at this long Conference between these two illustrious Worthies, but it is now publickly known to have been very agreeable to both Parties; and since this Meeting of Nisus and Euryalus his Holiness has ordered the Chevalier not to appear in publick any more, during the Duke of Gloucester's Residence in Rome.

April 14. From Scotland we learn that several Villages are in great Necessity and Distress, having neither Cheese, Butter, Corn, nor Flesh.

We hear that the Secretaryship of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been lately, more than once, hinted to Mr. Burke; which he unhesitatingly refused, except Lord Rockingham was to be the Viceroy. The Object of Administration was, by this Offer, to have an able Advocate for their Designs on the other Side of the Water, as well as to take off a Spy upon their Actions here.

April 16. A Letter from Poland, dated March 17th, mentions that a Gang of Wretches, calling themselves Confederates, had visited the Cot of the Miller who in the fatal Night of the 3d of November last afforded an Asylum to the King, and so cruelly treated the poor Man that he was found almost expiring. They wanted, it seems, to carry off the Miller's Son, to whom the King stood Godfather; but the Mother escaped with the Infant, and in Revenge they set Fire to the Mill.

They write from Leghorn that two large French Vessels, which were bound to Constantinople, have been taken by a Russian Man of War, and brought into that Port.

The Earl of Bute has had no less than three Conferences within this Fortnight with a certain great Lady, not far from Buckingham Gate.

April 18. Yesterday the House of Lords broke up at three o'Clock, and adjourned till Thursday se'nnight.

A Letter from Brussels, dated April 3d, says: "The Princess of Strolberg, who was married by Proxy to the Chevalier de St. George, is the youngest Daughter of the Prince de Horne, by his Lady, a Daughter of the late Thomas Bruce Earl of Aylesbury, who settled in this Country."

Notwithstanding France has long since ostensibly abandoned the Family of the Pretender, it is asserted that the late Marriage of the Chevalier St. George is the Fabrication of the French Court; and that the Purposes of its originating there will show themselves in a few Months, as soon as some Matters can be previously settled with the Court of Madrid.

The Face of Affairs in Denmark is greatly clearing up, respecting the reigning Queen. Since the Arrival of the last Messenger, on Tuesday, their Majesties have, for the first Time, spoke of the State of Things at Copenhagen before their principal People in waiting, and in such a Manner as if the Clouds would be succeeded by a speedy Sunshine and a clear and serene Sky.

It is not known whether any political Business between the Courts of London and Petersburg, relative to the War with the Porte, was the Occasion of the frequent Interview at Rome between the Duke of Gloucester and Count Orlow, the Russian General; but it is certain their Meetings were frequent and often private, and that also their respective Secretaries were engaged by his Royal Highness and the General in a long epistolary Intercourse.

Letters received by the last Dutch Mail remark that his Britannick Majesty had actually ordered all his Electoral Troops of Hanover to assemble immediately at Hamburg. This Advice was received from the River Elbe, on the 27th of last Month; and as the Town of Hamburg is situated so that a few Thousand Troops quartered there, and in its Neighbourhood, may, with great Facility, take Possession of all his Danish Majesty's Dominions in Germany, it is generally conjectured that the Elector of Hanover will avail himself of the Troubles reigning at present in Copenhagen to seize and make himself Master of such Danish Dominions as may lie contiguous to the Electoral Dominions of Hanover.

SALISBURY, *March* 16. On Thursday last some Workmen, employed by Mr. Wyndham in making a Road near the College in this City, discovered several human Skeletons, one of which had its Scull enclosed in an Iron Helmet, which was fastened under the Chin with several thin Plates of Brass rivetted together. From the Form of the Helmet, it is supposed to be as ancient as the Reign of William Rufus, for the broad Seal of that King represents him with a Helmet exactly fashioned, and fixed in the same Manner, as the above, it weighed fifteen Ounces. By the Side of this Skeleton was found the Iron Head of a Spear, ten Inches in Length, and two in Breadth.

WATERFORD, *April* 7. By a private Letter from a Gentleman in the North, to his Friends in this City, we learn that whole Villages have embarked at different Ports there for America, and that Numbers of others were preparing to follow their Example; so that in a short Time we shall see that once flourishing Province reduced to Beggary, and entirely depopulated.

CHRISTIANSTADT (in *St. Croix*) April 28.

BY a Gentleman arrived from Antigua we learn that a Ship from Dublin for Philadelphia, having put into Antigua through Stress of Weather, amongst other Passengers who landed was a certain supposed Adventurer, calling himself Captain Price, and attended by two Servants. This Person frequenting some of the second-rate Taverns, had a Bill brought for his and Servants Expenses, of which he, scrupling to pay some Article, was arrested; but by some Means finding that the Publican had not the proper Licence for retailing of Liquors, he brought Information against him, and had him condemned in the Fine, of which our Captain had Half, thereby paid his Bill, and put Money into his Pocket. Finding this likely to turn out a good Trade for him, he declared he had on his List forty more Punch Sellers, under the same Predicament. This bringing a general Odium upon him, he was pointed at as an Informer; and some People proposed to punish him with the modern Manner of Savage-making, Tar and Feathers. This was attempted one Night, and the House wherein he was surrounded; but the Captain found Means to withdraw, and getting through a Prickly Pear Fence, deemed impassable, he sought Refuge in the House of a Clergyman, who, dreading a Mob, was conducting him to the Guard, when they were met by a great Number of People, some with Bludgeons, a Blow from one of which over turned the Clergyman's Hat, and felled the unhappy Price to the Earth, from which, taken up speechless, and carried to the Hospital, he expired in two Days. The Coroner's Inquest sat on the Body, and brought in their Verdict wilful Murder; since which four suspected Persons are committed to Jail, and the Hue and Cry gone out after several others.

BOSTON, *June* 1.

WEDNESDAY being the Anniversary of the Day appointed by the Royal Charter for the Election of Counsellors for this Province, the Great and General Court or Assembly met at Harvard College in Cambridge, at nine o'Clock in the Morning; when the usual Oaths were administered to the Gentlemen who were returned to serve as Members of the Honourable House of Representatives, who also subscribed to the Declaration. The House then made Choice of Mr. Samuel Adams for their Clerk; after which they chose the Honourable Thomas Cushing, Esquire, their Speaker. About nine o'Clock his Excellency the Governour, his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, with those Gentlemen of the Council who resided in Town, set out from the Province House, escorted by the Troop of Guards, and arrived at Harvard College at ten o'Clock. Being in the Chair, a Committee of the House presented the Speaker elect to his Excellency, who afterwards sent a Message in Writing, agreeable to the Royal explanatory Charter, that he approved of their Choice. At eleven o'Clock his Excellency the Governour, accompanied by the Honourable his Majesty's Council, the Honourable Admiral Mountague, and a Number of other Gentlemen, preceded by a Company of Artillery commanded by Captain Gardner, went in Procession to the Meeting House, where a Sermon suitable to the Occasion was preached before his Excellency the Governour, and both Houses of Assembly, by the Reverend Moses Parsons of Byfield, from these Words in Proverbs xxi. 1. *The King's Heart is in the Hand of the Lord, as the Rivers of Water; he turneth it whithersoever he will.* After divine Service the Procession returned to Harvard Hall, where an Entertainment was provided, at which were the Honourable Admiral Montague, and a Number of other Gentlemen who had been invited by his Excellency the Governour and Council. At Noon the Guns at the Batteries in Boston were fired, and at the Castle at one o'Clock.

On Thursday his Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IN Conformity to the Powers and Privileges granted by the Royal Charter, you have been convened at this Place, in Order to the Election of Counsellors for the ensuing Year; and this Business being finished, you have now an Opportunity of proceeding to the Consideration of such other publick Affairs as may properly come before you. In every Measure, as far as shall consist with my Duty to the King, and with the Welfare and Prosperity of the Province, I will cheerfully concur with you.

I have Nothing in special Command from his Majesty to lay before you. Most of you are so well acquainted with the usual Business of the General Assembly, at this annual Session, that I need not particularly point it out to you.

I transmitted, by the first Opportunity, to his Excellency the Governour of New York, a Copy of the Act of the last Assembly appointing Commissaries in Order to the Settlement of the Line between the two Provinces. I doubt not I shall soon receive an Answer, and be able to communicate it to you. In the Course of the Session I shall probably propose to you by Message the Consideration of some other publick Matters, for which at present I am not fully prepared.

On Saturday last a Committee of his Majesty's Council waited on his Excellency the Governour with the following Address, in Answer to his Speech:

May it please your Excellency,

WE have taken into Consideration your Excellency's Speech to both Houses, and thank you for the Readiness you express to concur with them in every Measure consistent with your Duty to the King and the Welfare of the Province. As, from the Nature and End of Government, that Duty and Welfare should result from, and be inseparably connected with each other, we hope there will never be any Misjudgment between them.

We are obliged to your Excellency for the early Care you took to transmit to the Governour of New York the Proceedings of the General Court relative to the Settlement of the Line between the two Provinces, and hope you will soon receive an Answer.

The Settlement of that Line is, for many Reasons, greatly to be wished; in particular, that all Occasion may be taken away of farther Disturbances between the Borderers. We hope the Answer you expect from the Governour of that Province will show that the necessary preparatory Measures on their Part have been, or soon will be, taken, for the amicable and final Adjustment of that Line.

We are fully in the Sentiment intimated by your Excellency that the Royal Charter ought to be conformed to in the Powers and Privileges granted by it; but however conformable to the Charter, in your Excellency's Opinion, the convening of the General Court at Cambridge may be, its sitting out of Boston is, in many Respects, very inconvenient. We therefore pray your Excellency to remove it to the Courthouse in that Town, which, for more than a Century, has, with very few Exceptions, been uninterruptedly the Place of its sitting; and where, in our Opinion, it will be more for his Majesty's Service, and the true Interest of the Province, the Court should be held.

To the several publick Matters your Excellency expects to propose to our Consideration, we shall give the closest Attention, and the utmost Despatch.

The same Day a Committee from the Honourable House of Representatives waited on his Excellency the Governour, with the following Answer to his Speech to both Houses at the Opening of the Session.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives have deliberately considered your Speech at the Opening of this Session. Your Excellency is pleased to say, that, "in Conformity to the Powers and Privileges granted by the Royal Charter, we have been convened at this Place in Order to the Election of Counsellors for the ensuing Year." It is a Charter Right that a General Assembly shall be convened on the last Wednesday in May annually, for the Choice of Counsellors; but the convening and holding the General Assembly at Harvard College, in Cambridge, is a Measure very grievous to us? and it requires the greatest Degree of Candour to suppose it to be for the Good of the People, which is the sole End for which the Powers vested in you by the Charter were granted.

The Townhouse in Boston is the accustomed ancient Place for holding the General Assembly, and where alone Provision is made for it. It does not appear to us that there was any Necessity for convening the Assembly in this Place, nor can we conceive of any for continuing it here. Without such Necessity, the continuing the Assembly in any other Place than the Townhouse in Boston will be a very great Grievance, and an undue Exercise of your Power. And as we cannot, without the greatest Inconvenience, proceed to the Consideration of the publick Business in this Place, which is very pressing, and greatly in Arrears, by Reason of the Prorogations of the last Year, we are constrained to lay before your Excellency our earnest Request that you would be pleased to remove the Assembly to the Townhouse in Boston, where we may, with the greatest Advantage and Despatch, transact all such publick Matters as are now before us, together with such others as your Excellency shall propose for our Consideration.

To the Answer of the House of Representatives his Excellency the Governour sent, by the Secretary, the following Reply.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I AGREE with you that the Powers vested in me by Charter are to be exercised for the Good of the People, and I have made this the great Object of my Administration. I wish to avoid every Thing which shall appear to you to be grievous; and although I cannot agree with you that unless there be a Necessity of holding the Court in some other Place than the Town of Boston it must therefore be a Grievance to remove it from thence, yet I will take the Subject Matter of your Message into Consideration: And if it shall not appear to me necessary for his Majesty's Service, and the Good of the Province, to continue the Court in some other Place than the Town of Boston, I will comply with your Desire, and remove it there. If it shall appear to me to be necessary to continue it in some other Place, although by the Constitution I am made the Judge of that Necessity, yet I will endeavour, by another Message, to convince you of it, that you may proceed in your Business with the greater Satisfaction.

On the 30th of May the Reverend Messieurs David Macluer, and Levi Frisbie (both educated by Doctor Wheelock) were ordained at Dartmouth College for the Work of the Ministry, with a special View to a Mission among the Indians at Mutkingham, beyond the Ohio about eight Hundred Miles Distance from hence, where it is said a remarkable Door is opened for the Propagation of the Gospel. This Mission is in Consequence of a Request, and to be carried on in Concert with the Honourable Board of Correspondents in New Jersey, who propose sending a Missionary in Company with the above Gentlemen.

ALBANY, *June* 1.

WE hear that David Ramſey, an Indian Trader, who has reſided ſome Time paſt to the weſtward of Niagara, happened ſome Time laſt Spring to be aſſaulted by, or had a Difference with, ſome of the Natives, a Scuffle enſued, in which three of them were killed. Theſe he buried under the Snow; and imagining it was not ſafe for him to remain longer there, he put his Effects into a Canoe, and retreated, with his Brother, and an Indian Child their Attendant, to a Place nearer to the Fort at Niagara. He had not long been there until a Party of Indians came to trade with him, to whom (as he underſtands the Indian Language) he overheard his Attendant relate his Adventure with their Brethren. As it was not poſſible for him to eſcape, he ordered his Brother to give them as much Rum as they would drink, hoping that they would get intoxicated, and give him the Opportunity to get off; however, they ſeized, bound, and poured a Pint of Rum down his Throat, then ſat down to deliberate in what Manner they ſhould put him to Death. His Brother ſupplied them plentifully with Rum; and, taking the Advantage of its Operation upon their Intellects, ſecretly conveyed a Knife to him, with which he ſoon diſentangled himſelf, and deſpatched four of his Antagoniſts, together with the Urchin who betrayed him; the reſt eſcaped. He then came and delivered himſelf up to the Garriſon at Niagara, from whence a Party of Soldiers went and brought in his Goods.

A Gentleman who lately came from Cherry Valley informs us that, coming down the Mohawk River, he fell in with a Company of Indians who were on their Way to complain to Sir William Johnſon of the above related Affair. It is hoped that Sir William's extenſive Influence among the Indian Nations will produce an Accommodation, and prevent their making Repriſals upon the defenceleſs Traders and Settlers upon the Frontiers; and, in fine, the unſpeakable Calamities of an Indian War.

On Sunday the 24th Ultimo James Lipſeed, a Grenadier of the 26th Regiment (the third Diviſion of which was then on their Paſſage from New York to this City) ſtanding on the Gunwale of the Sloop Beggar's Benſon, dangling a Child in his Arms, unfortunately fell overboard. The Sloop being then under Way, the People could give him no Aſſiſtance. He kept the Child above Water, and ſwam a great Way; but his Strength failing, he let the Child go, and immediately ſunk. The Child was ſoon after taken up by a Canoe; and, having Blood let, perfectly recovered.

NEW YORK, *June* 4.

ON Tueſday laſt the 21ſt Regiment, or Royal North Britiſh Fuſiliers, under the Command of Major Southerland, was reviewed near this City by General Gage, his Excellency William Tryon, Eſquire, our Governour, being preſent, and a great Number of the principal Gentlemen of this Place. The Exerciſe was continued for ſeveral Hours, and exhibited a great Variety of Manœuvres and Modes of Attack, Defence, Advance, and Retreat, &c. with Firings and Movements ſuitable to every Occaſion in actual Service; all which were performed with ſurpriſing Dexterity and Exactneſs, to the great Delight of every Spectator, but cannot be deſcribed, with Juſtneſs and Propriety, by a Perſon not Maſter of the Subject. The Notice of every One was particularly attracted by Corporal George Boſs (called the Fugal Man) who ſtood at a Diſtance, a little to the right, and gave the Motions, which he made with inconceivable Vivacity and Gracefulneſs.

We hear the 1ſt Diviſion, conſiſting of three Companies of this Regiment, embark to-morrow for Albany, on their Way to Quebeck.

Yeſterday Morning three Companies of the 60th Regiment, or Royal Americans, arrived here from Quebeck.

We have juſt received the following melancholy Account, brought to Town laſt Night by one Mr. Richardſon, late Mate of the Sloop Sally, Captain Jeſſe Hunt, of this Port, who ſailed from hence the 29th of April, bound for Charleſtown, South Carolina.

"Captain John Hunt, in the Sloop Sally, from New York to Charleſtown, was caſt away the 4th of May, on Cape Lookout Shoals, ten Leagues from Land; the Veſſel and Cargo entirely loſt, with ſeven Perſons, namely, one Sailor, by Name Swane, a young Woman named Trigles, two Children of Mrs. Jacobs's, a Jeweſs that was going as a Nurſe for Major Butler, another Woman that was going to her Huſband who is a Blackſmith in Charleſtown, and a Negro Boy of the Captain's. The reſt of the People, with much Difficulty, got ſafe to the Shore, fifteen in Number, in the Boat, after being in her fifteen Hours. The Captain was once knocked overboard, but with much Difficulty he was got in."

June 25. Lord William Campbell and his Lady paſſed by here laſt Thurſday, in a Schooner from South Carolina bound for Rhode Iſland, but did not come athore, his Lady being much indiſpoſed.

Thurſday laſt two Companies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, under the Command of Colonel Jones, marched from this City, to encamp on Hempſted Plains for the Summer Seaſon.

By Letters from New Orleans, received by Captain Offut, from Penſacola, we hear that French Veſſels are not ſuffered there, and obliged to return with their Cargoes unſold; alſo, that the French Inhabitants of Louiſiana are ſo diſguſted at the Tyranny they groan under that moſt of them will ſoon quit that Province.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 8.

THURSDAY laſt being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth Day, the ſame was obſerved here by the Ringing of Bells in the Morning and during the greateſt Part of the Day; at Noon twenty one Pieces of Cannon were fired at the Barracks; and in the Evening a Number of eminent Friends to our happy Conſtitution met, when ſeveral loyal and patriotick Toaſts were drank, with other Demonſtrations of Joy.

Letters from North Carolina inform us, that ſome wicked and malicious Perſons had, in the Night of March 16th, wilfully ſet on Fire and conſumed to Aſhes, the Stillhouſe and all the Utenſils belonging thereto, alſo a large Quantity of Flax, the Property of John M'Gee, Eſquire, of Guilford County in that Province. The ſame Gentleman had his Barn, with a large Quantity of Wheat, and his Stable, burnt ſome Months before. His Excellency Governour Martin has iſſued a Proclamation, offering a Reward of fifty Pounds Proclamation Money, for apprehending the Perpetrators of thoſe horrid Crimes, ſuppoſed to be ſome of the deſperate Outlaws, who, it is thought, were the Gang that ſtabbed the Horſes of one of the Aſſociate Judges and one of the Attornies, a few Weeks ago, when going the Circuit.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 25.

THE Prince George, Bozeman, from London, Friendſhip, De Carteret, from Guernſey, and the Molly, Younghuſband, from Liverpool, are arrived in James River. Captain Bozeman, on Saturday June 6th, in Latitude 36 : 40 N. Longitude 59 W. ſpoke the Ship George, Samuel Mann, ten Days from Philadelphia, bound to Liſbon, all well on Board.

RICHMOND, *June* 23. On Thurſday laſt Mr. WILLIAM DU VAL, Attorney at Law, was married to Miſs NANCY POPE, eldeſt Daughter to Captain Nathaniel Pope, of Louiſa; a handſome young Lady, endowed with every Accompliſhment to render the Marriage State happy.

MR. PRINTER,

ON ſundry Thoughts being offered reſpecting CIRCUIT COURTS in Virginia, I hope the Publick will not take amiſs a Hint of mine on the Subject, which I allow better Hands to improve, for leſſening the publick Expenſe. Let two Oyer Courts be appointed, one about Culpeper County, and one about Prince Edward County, for the Trial of all Criminals on Bills of Indictment, the ſame as in Williamſburg; let the Judges be the ableſt Men that can be got the moſt convenient in the adjacent Counties, the Grand Juries the ſame; let the County Courts, in every Reſpect, ſtand as they do, unleſs Juries be choſen annually, and a Majority agrees on the Verdict. This, in all Caſes (that do not affect the Crown) will greatly add to the Deſpatch of Buſineſs.

A VIRGINIAN.

Advertiſements.

FALMOUTH, *June* 12. 1772.

THE Subſcriber gives Notice that he is obliged to make a final Settlement of the Copartnery of *William Love* and Company (now under his Management) by the 10th of *November* next, and therefore requeſts all Perſons who have any Claims againſt the ſaid Company to give them in before that Time, that they may be adjuſted and paid off; and thoſe indebted to the Concern are deſired to make ſpeedy Payments, at any Rate to come and ſettle their Accounts before the above mentioned Time. Goods which belonged to the late Copartnerſhip of *William Love* and Company, to the Amount of about two Hundred Pounds Sterling, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, on *Saturday* the 27th Inſtant, for ready Money, or ſuch Credit as can be agreed upon.

WILLIAM LOVE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 23, 1772.

AS ſeveral Applications have been already made to the Directors appointed to conduct and ſuperintend the Building and Management of the publick Hoſpital to receive different Patients, they think it adviſable to inform the publick, that, very ſoon after the Act of Aſſembly paſſed appointing them to this Truſt, they, by publick Advertiſement, invited the different Undertakers who might incline to engage in the Work to give in their Propoſals; that ſeveral Months elapſed before they could engage with a proper Perſon agreeable to their Wiſhes, but at laſt contracted for the Building to be completely finiſhed on or before the 18th of *January* 1773, the ſhorteſt Period that could be agreed on. To prevent fruitleſs Applications, and future Diſappointments, they take this Method of aſſuring all whom it may concern that ſo ſoon as the Hoſpital is completed, and fit for the Reception of Patients, they will not fail to give publick Notice of it. 1

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 25, 1772.

BY Order of his Excellency, in Council, the ſeveral COUNTY COURT CLERKS are requeſted to ſend to the AUDITOR'S OFFICE, by the firſt Opportunity, Copies of the Bonds entered into by the preſent and all future Sheriffs of their Counties, reſpectively, for the regular collecting and accounting for the Quitrents.

JOHN BLAIR, Clerk to the Council.

HANOVER Town, *July* 1, 1772.

I WILL leave this Colony before, or ſoon after, the October *General Court next, and beg thoſe concerned in my Stay will accept of this Notice. The Store at this Place, now kept by* John M'George *for Meſſ.* Donald, Scot, *and Company, of* Glaſgow, *will be declined by him on the 1ſt of* September *next, in Favour of* Thomas Simpſon, *who, for the ſame Houſe, will continue to conduct that Buſineſs thereafter to its uſual Extent, and I hope with Satisfaction to its Friends. He will likewiſe* Richard Anderſon *the Buſineſs at* Charlotteſville, *in* Albemarle *County, and* Samuel Temple *at* Brown's, *in* Hanover *County, the Company's preſent Factors at theſe Places.*

Donald, Scot, *and Company's Buſineſs at Colonel* John Boſwell's, *in* Hanover, *being now diſcontinued, thoſe indebted for Goods ſold, or Money advanced to them, at that Store, are requeſted to make all poſſible Payments before* October *next, and in the mean Time to give Bonds for their Balances to* Alexander Henderſon, *with whom the Debts were contracted; who, for the Purpoſes of ſettling Accounts, will, from this Time, give conſtant Attendance at* Boſwell's, *that no Diſputes may afterwards ariſe, when theſe Tranſactions muſt be finally cloſed.*

JAMES DENNISTOUN,
Attorney in Fact for Donald, Scot, *and Company.*

PURSUANT to a Decree of the County Court of *Surry*, will be ſold at *Cabin Point*, to the higheſt Bidders, on *Monday* the 20th of *July*, ſix valuable Negroes, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security to

JAMES BELSCHES.
ALEXANDER ADAMS.

KEYSER'S CELEBRATED ANTI-VENEREAL PILLS.

THE vaſt Succeſs of this Medicine, certified by the firſt Practitioners in *England* and *France*, having engaged the Attention of ſeveral Gentlemen of the Faculty in *New York*, it was determined to put it to the ſevereſt Trial, and to ſelect the moſt deſperate Caſes that could be found. Three Men, and one Woman, were fixed upon. Of the four Patients, three were recovered in a ſhort Time; but the fourth, the moſt horrible in Nature, continued unaltered a very long Time. The Circumſtances attending it proving, beyond all Doubt, the ſuperiour Efficacy of this Remedy to every other, it is thought proper to publiſh the following Certificate, given under the Hand of Doctor *Hammond Beaumont*, Surgeon of his Majeſty's twenty ſixth Regiment, then in Garriſon at *New York*.

The CASE *of* THOMAS FLACKFIELD, *private Soldier in his Majeſty's twenty ſixth Regiment, aged twenty one Years.*

ABOUT two Years and a Quarter ago he contracted, in the City of *New York*, an inveterate *Lues*. He applied to me about a Month afterwards, and then had a very violent Running, with ſeveral large ſpreading ill conditioned Chancres. After the Inflammation had been reduced by the common antiphlogiſtick Methods, he was put under a Courſe of mercurial Pills, continued in that Courſe one Month, and was then diſcharged from the ſick Liſt, to all Appearances perfectly cured; but preſently afterwards he applied to me, ſaying the Diſtemper had broke out again, and poſitively denying his having contracted any freſh Infection. The Symptoms then were *racking nocturnal Pains*, large Ulcers on different Parts of his Body, violent Headache, and, in ſhort, with all the Symptoms of confirmed and rooted Lues. He then underwent a regular Salivation, and all the Sores healed; his Pains were gone, and he was put on a Courſe of Decoction of Sarſaparilla, which he continued a conſiderable Time, with all apparent Succeſs. But before he had finiſhed the intended Quantity, he again broke out in different Parts of his Arms, Legs, and Thighs, with large deep ſeated Ulcers, diſcharging a fetid bloody Ichore, and ſhooting up large Potions of Fungus, in Spite of all Applications; for neither of a cauſtick, or lenient Nature, neither mild Digeſtives, ſoft healing balſamick Applications, Poultices, or dry Dreſſings, could in the leaſt alter their Complexion, or produce a Diſcharge any Ways laudable. I then put him upon a Milk Diet, and ordered him a ſtrong Decoction of Sarſaparilla, with the Sublimate Solution twice in the Day, drinking beſides three Pints of the Decoction in twenty four Hours. During this Courſe the Sores again gradually healed, yet before the Whole was found he again broke out in ſimilar Ulcers on Parts of his Body hitherto unaffected, on the Centre of the Os Frontis, which eat quite down to the Pericranium, another on the Scrotum very deep, and at length a large Swelling appeared on his Noſe, which ſoon degenerated into a rank foul Ulcer. Thoſe on the Os Frontis and the Scrotum healed in due Time, but that on the Noſe continued ſpreading, together with others breaking out in different Parts of his Body. At this Time he was much emaciated, and I conſulted Meſſrs. *Mallet* and *Anderſon* on his Caſe. We agreed to put him entirely on a Milk Diet, to give him Bark with Elixir Vitriol very plentifully, together with the Sublimate Solution at the ſame Time. He continued this Courſe for nine Weeks, which was attended with the ſame flattering Kind of Succeſs; but, alaſs! a very ſhort Time convinced us that this was only a Reſpite, for in leſs than a Fortnight, a freſh Swelling broke out in his Noſe, that ſoon became an Ulcer, which, with the former, ran into each other. The Septum Narium was ſoon deſtroyed, and the ſpongious Bones were found carious, and came away in large Splinters at different Times. In this Situation I ſhowed him to Doctor *John Jones*, who recommended the ſimple mercurial Solution with Argent. Viv. and the Mucilage of Gum Arabick. After he had continued this Courſe for ſix Weeks, with no better Succeſs than any of the former, I was applied to by ſeveral Gentlemen of the Regiment to let them try DOCTOR KEYSER'S PILLS, to which I conſented, and the following is an exact Account of his Condition when he began to take them.

He had one Hundred and twenty nine venereal Ulcers on different Parts of the Body, which had left large deep indented Scars. His Noſe was entirely ſunk, with an ill conditioned Ulcer upon it, and the few ſmall Portions of the ſpongious Bones remaining were very foul; he was greatly emaciated, had little or no Appetite, and ſlept very badly.

He began to take Doctor *Keyſer's* Remedy on the 26th of *December* 1771, and continued them according to the Doctor's own Directions till the 28th of *April* 1772, during which Period he has taken eleven Hundred and ſeven Pills, all which Mr. *James Rivington*, Bookſeller in *New York*, preſented him with, he having a Correſpondence with Doctor *Keyſer*. The Operation was in general imperceptible during the whole Courſe, never in the leaſt affecting his Mouth but twice, and then only ſlightly warming it, although for a great Length of Time he took twenty Pills in twenty four Hours. His Sores have been all healed a conſiderable Time paſt, his Conſtitution greatly amended, his Strength is ſurpriſingly recruited, and he is to all Appearance perfectly cured.

H. BEAUMONT,
Surgeon to his Majeſty's twenty ſixth, or Cameronian Regiment.
New York, May 10, 1772.

*** Theſe famous PILLS, which have performed great Cures in the Rheumatiſm, Aſthma, Apoplexy, Palſy, Giddineſs of the Head, Dropſy, the Sciatica, or Hip Gout, the Diſeaſes of the Eyes, the Fluor Albus, and afforded vaſt Relief in the Gout, are to be had, with full Directions for their Uſe in all Caſes, at JOHN M. CALT'S, near the CAPITOL in WILLIAMSBURG.

JUST arrived, the *Thornton*, Captain *John Kidd*, with about one Hundred and fifty healthy SERVANTS, Men, Women, and Boys, among which are many Tradeſmen, namely, Houſe Carpenters, Joiners, Bricklayers, Stone Maſon's, Smiths, Taylors, Coopers, Shoemakers, Weavers, and many others. There are alſo many Farmers and other Country Labourers. The Sale will commence on Monday the 6th of *July*, in the Wholeſale Way, at *Leeds* Town, but [illegible] as ſoon as the Ship arrives there. A reaſonable Credit will be [illegible] giving Bond, with approved Security, to

THOMAS HODGE.

WANTED [illegible] A MILLER that underſtands the Management of [illegible] Mill; alſo one or two Journeymen SHIP CARPENTERS [illegible] can carry up the Side of a Ship. Apply to me, in *Charles City*.

4 BENJAMIN [illegible]ISON.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 30th *of* July, *at the Houſe of Mr.* Chriſtopher Robinſon, *deceaſed, in* Middleſex,

A LARGE Variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN [illegible]TURE, ſuch as Beds, Chairs, Tables, China, Glaſs [illegible] Linen, &c. &c. Six Months Credit will be allowed for [illegible] above twenty Shillings, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security to the Executors.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on *Thurſday* the 9th Inſtant (*June*) a Convict Servant Man named WILLIAM JENKINS, by Trade a Cabinet Maker, about forty five Years old, five Feet one or two Inches high, of a fair Complexion, and wears his own ſhort dark coloured Hair. He carried with him an old dark Kerſey Coat, and an Oſnabrug Shirt and Trouſers. He very likely will endeavour to paſs for a Sailor, as he has been on Board ſeveral of his Majeſty's Ships. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and conveys him to me in *Fredericksburg*, ſhall have the above Reward.

THOMAS MILLER.

COMMITTED to *Iſle* of *Wight* Jail, a Negro Man who ſays his Name is PHIL, and that he belongs to Meſſ. *Young* and Company, of *Edenton*. He is a black Fellow, about ſix Feet high, thirty Years of Age, and well made, but ſpeaks bad *Engliſh*. The Owner may have him on proving his Property and paying Charges.

JOHN TAYLOR, Jailer.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 23, 1772.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, a Negro Woman named MOLLY, formerly the Property of *Mrs. James Hubbard* of this City, and ſays ſhe now belongs to Mr. *David Roſs* of *Goochland*.

ROBERT HYLAND.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a red COW with a white Face, and white under her Belly, her fore Legs are partly white, marked with a Swallowfork and Underkeel in the left Ear, and a Swallowfork in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to two Pounds five Shillings.

JOHN EPPES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 18, 1772.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *Thomas Hornſby*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to *Joſeph Hornſby*, and thoſe who have open Accounts in the Store, and cannot pay off immediately, are deſired to cloſe them, by giving Bond, with approved Security, payable to *Joſeph Hornſby*, reſiduary Legatee. Such as have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring them in to *Joſeph Hornſby*.

BEN: WALLER,
JOHN PRENTIS,
JOSEPH HORNSBY,
WILLIAM HORNSBY,
} Executors.

*** Juſt imported, and to be ſold by the Subſcriber, a GENTEEL ASSORTMENT of GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon, where Cuſtomers will meet with the ſame good Uſage as formerly.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 17, 1772.

I INTEND for GREAT BRITAIN ſoon.

JOHN ROWSAY.

For SALE,

THE Reverſion of four Hundred and ninety Acres of Land after the Death of Mrs. *Cowne*, and now in the Poſſeſſion of *William Cowne*, Gentleman. The ſaid Land lies in *King William* County, about four Miles from *Crutchfield's* and *Page's* Warehouſes, and is very good for Tobacco and Grain. For Terms inquire of the Subſcriber.

SAMUEL PEARSON.

A PERSON who is well acquainted with the Buſineſs of a COUNTY COURT CLERK, and has good Recommendations, would be glad to engage in that Buſineſs as a Deputy, for a Term of Years. Inquire of the Printers hereof.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* London, *in the* Virginia, *Captain* Robertſon, *and to be* SOLD, *Wholeſale or Retail, by the Subſcriber, at his Shop in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE and complete Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES; alſo Pickles and Spices of all Sorts, fine Sallad Oil, Sack and *Rhenish* Wines, beſt *Durham* Flower of Muſtard, Gold and Silver Leaf, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM PASTEUR.

To be SOLD, *in* Charles City *County, to the higheſt Bidders, on* Wedneſday *the* 15th *of* July, *at the late Dwellinghouſe of* Agnes Finch, *deceaſed*,

TWENTY eight likely young *Virginia* born NEGROES, conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; alſo HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Stocks of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS. Credit will be allowed to the 25th of *December* next for all Sums above twenty five Shillings, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security to

WILLIAM FINCH, Executor.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 17, 1772.

THE Subſcriber, having ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip to the noted Mr. *Joſeph Cornerſt*, of the City of *Dublin*, COACH-MAKER, and for many Years paſt carried on the COACH-MAKING TRADE, in all its different Branches, in *Ireland*, and in *New York*, where he had the Honour of making a Coach, Pheton, and Chaiſe, for his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dunmore*, is now removed, with his Family, from *New York* to *Palace* Street, in this City, where he propoſes to make and repair all Sorts of Coaches, Landaus, Chariots, Poſt Chaiſes, Phetons, Curricles, Chaiſes, and Chairs, with Harneſs of every Sort; alſo Steel Springs, and Iron Work of every Kind relative to the Coach-making Trade; likewiſe Painting, Gilding, and Japanning. The Subſcriber being determined to do all his Work in the beſt Manner, and on the loweſt Terms, humbly hopes thoſe Gentlemen that are pleaſed to employ him will pay Caſh, at leaſt for any Piece of new Work, on Delivery of the ſame; and will be truly thankful to every Gentleman or Lady who will employ him to repair Carriages, even if the Repairs do not exceed Half a Bit. The utmoſt Care, and Deſpatch of Buſineſs, ſhall be the conſtant Study of the Publick's moſt humble Servant,

ELKANAH DEANE.

*** Having two or three ſpare Rooms, he would be glad to accommodate Gentlemen with private Lodgings.——He will alſo take two Apprentices, who can be well recommended, and whoſe Friends are willing to give a Gratuity to have them accompliſhed in their Buſineſs.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 16, 1772.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, on the Night of the 31ſt of *May* laſt, a middle ſized dark bay HORSE, with his Mane new roached and Tail bobbed, and branded on the near Buttock I C. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to me ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

ROBERT NICOLSON.

POETS CORNER.

The RECLUSE. *An Elegy.*

TIR'D with the ſplendid Toil of publick Life,
Philenor ſought true Happineſs to find,
And far beyond the Reach of noiſy Strife
[illegible], and left the buſy World behind.
In the deep Boſom of a Grove he found
[illegible] by Nature form'd in Days of old;
The towering Oaks high o'er the Manſion frown'd,
[illegible] a Brook in murmuring Mazes roll'd.
From [illegible] defended by the ſpreading Trees,
[illegible] in Summer ſcreen the piercing Rays;
In Winter ſhelter'd from the northern Breeze,
And Heat and Cold's alternate Rage allay.
To this Retreat the Sage with Joy withdrew,
Nor felt a Wiſh for aught he left behind;
[illegible] Pleaſures pure, refin'd, and new,
[illegible] Contemplation he his Soul reſign'd.
[illegible] the circling Hours he ſpent,
[illegible] corroding wound his peaceful Breaſt,
[illegible] the Heaven-deſcended Nymph, Content,
[illegible] Days he paſs'd in unmoleſted Reſt.
No more Ambition fires his peaceful Mind,
The Voice of Fame no longer charms his Ear;
No more to Pomp and noiſy Mirth inclin'd,
Or bound to Wealth by golden Chains of Care.
In this ſweet Haunt, where Wiſdom loves to dwell,
To her Inſtructions he Attention pays;
With her delighted, in his humble Cell,
He learns her Precepts, and repeats her Lays.
Each Morn awak'd by Philomela's Lays,
Ere Sol with Crimſon decks the Purple Eaſt,
He riſes vigorous, and his Tribute pays,
While Joy ſublime dilates his grateful Breaſt.
While pure Devotion riſing in his Soul,
The Lord of Nature humbly he adores;
While in his Breaſt ſerene Reflections roll,
The various Scenes of Nature he explores.
The circling Seaſons he obſerves with Care,
And marks the Progreſs of the riſing Spring;
How ſpicy Odors perfume the genial Air,
How Flowrets expand, and Birds harmonious ſing.
Each Plant and Shrub that circled round his Cell
He prun'd, and faſhion'd juſt as Fancy led;
Their Names and Natures none could better tell,
Or why they towering roſe or widely ſpread.
The tuneful Tribes, that vocal made the Grove,
By him were taught t' aſſemble at his Call;
Perch'd on his Hand, or round the Grot to rove,
Or fill with Muſick ſweet his rural Hall.
[illegible] he would teach to imitate the Sound
Of Nature's Inſtruments, and human Song;
[illegible] made the Grove with Harmony reſound,
And Eve's cool Hours did pleaſingly prolong.
Fair bloom'd the Flowers around the peaceful Cave,
The Violet, Primroſe, and their Kindred Train;
No wanton Hands of him their Sweets bereave,
But ſweet they flouriſh on the ſmiling Plain.
Contentment here, with meek-ey'd Peace, reſides,
And Joy and Temperance pitch their Tents around,
And ſmiling Health o'er all that breathe preſides.
And harmleſs Pleaſure frolicks o'er the Ground.
'Twas here Philenor found ſubſtantial Joy,
Joy unexperienc'd by the Son of Care;
Unmix'd with Pain, untemper'd with Alloy,
His Days were cheerful, and his Evening fair.

NORFOLK, *June* 27, 1772.

WHEREAS little Regard has been paid to the Advertiſement lately publiſhed by Mr. *John Atkinſon*, requeſting his Debtors to meet on the 4th Inſtant, in Order to pay or ſettle their reſpective Accounts, and ſo there is an abſolute Neceſſity to collect their Debts with the utmoſt Deſpatch, I hereby give Notice to all concerned that I propoſe again to attend at Mr. *Atkinſon*'s Store in *Suſſex* County, on *Monday* the 6th of *July* next, when all Accounts, remaining unſettled at my Departure from thence, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without Reſpect to Perſons, or farther Notice. There will be ſome likely Slaves to be ſold at the ſame Time and Place, the Terms for which will be agreed on at the Sale. BENJAMIN CROOKER,
Attorney for Meſſ. Ellbeck and Lawrence, Truſtees of Mr. *Atkinſon*.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, a light gray MARE about ſeven Years old, four Feet ſix Inches high, ſhod all round, and branded on the near Shoulder I R. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds. USABUS STONE.

STAFFORD County, *June* 4, 1772.

WHEREAS *Wilford* (alias *Woodford*) *Kelly*, formerly of *Stafford* County, *Virginia*, did, on the 12th Day of laſt Month, ſell to me a certain Tract of Land in the ſaid County, containing fifty Acres, for the Conſideration of fifty two Pounds current Money, which Sum I then paid him, on his giving me a Bond obliging himſelf to convey the ſaid Land to me, but the ſaid *Kelly* has ſince abſconded without performing his Agreement, I give this publick Notice to forewarn other People from being cheated by him; and if any Perſon will be ſo kind as adviſe me where he ſettles, the Favour will be gratefully acknowledged. WILLIAM THOMPSON.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, the 1ſt of *March* laſt, at Mr. *James Taylor*'s, in *Louiſa* County, a likely light ſorrel Mare about four Feet ſeven Inches high, branded on the near Buttock W B, though ſo badly done it is not eaſily underſtood; ſhe has a ſmall Wound on the right Side of her Face, which matters and runs ſometimes. I expect ſhe is with Foal, though I am not certain of it. It is thought ſhe will make towards *Graves*'s Mill. Whoever brings the ſaid Mare to me, in *Caroline* County, or gives Intelligence ſo that I get her again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.
RICHARD SEGAR.

RUN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation on *James River*, in *Warwick* County, a Negro Slave named LONDON; he is a ſtout well made Fellow, not exceeding twenty Years old, and frequently ſmiles when ſpoken to; he was taken up laſt Month at the *Great Bridge*, above *Norfolk*, where it is likely he may be gone, or to *Peterſburg*, as he took with him a Cypreſs Canoe. Whoever ſecures him in any Jail, ſo that I get him, or delivers him to me, in *York* Town, ſhall be entitled to FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.
ALLEN JONES.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to a Decree of* Caroline *County Court, at the Plantation of Mr.* John Wily, *in that County, near* Burk's *Bridge, on* Friday *the* 26th *of this Inſtant* (June),

A TRACT of LAND on which he lives, containing about two Hundred Acres, and is very valuable; a Moiety of a FULLING and GRIST MILL, ſeat, with two Acres of Land in the Neighbourhood, with [illegible] Utenſils for ſuch Mills; alſo ſeveral SLAVES, STOCKS, and HOUSEHOLD GOODS. The Terms of Sale will be declared on the Day.
EDMUND PENDLETON.
JAMES MILLER.
HARRY TOMPKINS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 11, 1772.

IMPORTED in the MILLHAM, Captain *James Whitefield*, laſt *April*, a Caſk of STOCKING THREAD marked A Crow's Foot T, which was to have been left at *Burwell*'s Ferry, but was neglected. The Captain is deſired to ſend it there immediately, as it is greatly wanted. ALLAN & TURNER.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, two SOWS and ſeven SHOATS, one of the Sows is marked with a ſwallow Crop in each Ear, and the other Sow and Shoats are marked with a Half Crop in the under Side of each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty Shillings.
JOHN WILLIAMSON.

To be LEASED *for a Term of Years, or* SOLD,

MY Plantation on the *Weſtern Branch*, containing two Hundred Acres, lies convenient to Trade, within one Mile of a Landing, and three Miles from *Milner*'s Warehouſe. There is on the ſaid Land two Dwellinghouſes, a very good Kitchen and Smokehouſe, a Warehouſe with a Cellar under it, and a Storehouſe. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, or leaſe the ſaid Land, may apply to me, in *Nanſemond*.
CHRISTOPHER GODWIN.

FOR SALE,

TWO Thouſand five Hundred and twenty Acres of LAND on *Nottoway* River, in the Counties of *Dinwiddie* and *Brunſwick*, about thirty Miles from the Towns of *Peterſburg* and *Blandford*, to which Places there is a fine Road from the ſaid Land; there is a good Water Griſt Mill on the ſaid River, with two Pair of Stones and a Bolting Mill. The Land is a proper Soil for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, and has all neceſſary Houſes for Cropping. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Prince George* County. Long Credit will be allowed for one Half the Purchaſe Money. 8 THEODORICK BLAND.

To be SOLD, *on* Saturday *the* 5th *of* SEPTEMBER *next, on the Premiſes*,

THE PLANTATION and HOUSES of *South Quay*, lately occupied by *Thomas Fiſher*, deceaſed. As the Place is well known for its convenient Situation to Trade, the Warehouſes juſt repaired, and in the beſt Order, it is needleſs to amplify on that Subject. An Account of the Warehouſe Rent has been kept for a Year, and amounts to about thirty Pounds. The Lands are ſubject to the Widow's Dower. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, on giving Bond and Security. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe by private Contract may apply, before the Day of Sale, to the Subſcribers, in *Nanſemond*.
4 JOHN HAMILTON, & Co.

To be SOLD *by the Executors of Colonel* RICHARD COCKE, *on the Premiſes, to the higheſt Bidder, the* 25th *of* November *next, and to be entered on at* Chriſtmas,

A TRACT of good TOBACCO LAND lying on *Bear's Element* Creek, in *Lunenburg*, containing about a Thouſand Acres, together with all the Corn, Fodder, Stock of Cattle, Horſes, Plantation Utenſils, &c. The Plantation is in good Repair, and ſufficient to work ſeven or eight Hands. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the Land by applying to Captain *Ragſdale*, near the Premiſes. 6

To be SOLD *on the Premiſes, by Virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Surry, obtained by a Mortgage made by Mr.* RANDOLPH HOLT, *late of the ſaid County, deceaſed, to the Subſcribers, on the* 23d *Inſtant* (June) *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day*,

A TRACT of LAND containing fifteen Hundred Acres more or leſs, lying in *Surry* County, beautifully ſituated on *James* River, adjoining *Hog Iſland*, with ſeveral Improvements on it; it is very good for Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, or any Kind of Grain, is very level, has a large Quantity of valuable Timber on it, and is generally eſteemed to be as good a Place for raiſing Stock as any in the lower Part of the Country, having a large Quantity of fine firm Marſh adjoining it. The Land is ſubject to the Dower of Mrs. *Elizabeth Holt*. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to
WILLIAM SPRAGUE.
WILLIAM CLAYTON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, in the upper End of *New Kent* County, the 19th of laſt *May*, a middle ſized black Horſe with a Switch Tail and Half cut Mane, branded on the near Shoulder R P, and on the near Buttock C. I have Reaſon to believe the ſaid Horſe was rode from my Paſture by a Negro that belonged to *Robert Carter Nicholas*, Eſquire, or *Mr. John Wormeley*. The Negro ſuſpected was thought to be a Runaway, and was ſeen the ſame Night near where the Horſe was taken from. Whoever brings him to me, near *Bottom*'s Bridge, in the ſaid County, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward. PHILEMON FRASHER.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, *June* 8, 1772.

RUN away from the Ship POLLY, *Thomas Duncomb* Maſter, two Seamen. WILLIAM SCREECH, an elderly Man, about five Feet ten Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and has black curly Hair tied behind; he had on when he left the Ship a Criminſon Coat and Waiſtcoat, and black Breeches. WILLIAM STEVENS, an elderly Man, of a dark ſwarthy Complexion, about five Feet eight Inches high, wears his own Hair, which is brown, ſhort, and curls behind; he had on when he went away a Scarlet Jacket (better than Half worn) and ſhort Canvas Trouſers. Whoever apprehends either, or both of theſe Seamen, and will deliver them on Board the ſaid Ship (now lying at *Bermuda Hundred*) ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward for each, with the cuſtomary travelling Charges allowed for bringing them up. THOMAS DUNCOMB.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a likely young *Virginia* born Negro Fellow named NED, about five Feet eight Inches high, with a remarkable Scar on the Back of one of his Hands (I believe his right) occaſioned by a Burn or Scald when very young. He has been much uſed to keeping and riding Race Horſes, and carried away with him a blue Cloth lappelled Coat with yellow gilt Buttons, blue Waiſtcoat, and Leather Breeches, a light blue Duroy and a *Ruſſia* Sheeting Coat, two Pair of *Ruſſia* Drill and one Pair of black Everlaſting Breeches, ſome *Virginia* Cloth Waiſtcoats, ſome Thread and ſome Worſted Stockings, a Velvet Cap, and a Hat. Perhaps he may go to *Norfolk*, and endeavour to get on Board a Veſſel. Whoever apprehends him, and will bring him to me, in *Mecklenburg*, ſhall have TEN POUNDS Reward.
HENRY DELONY.

To be SOLD *on the Premiſes, the laſt* Thurſday *in* July, *purſuant to the Will of* John Price, *deceaſed*,

A TRACT of LAND containing about three Hundred Acres, with good Improvements, and lies convenient to Churches, Griſt Mills, and *Layton*'s Inſpection of Tobacco on *Rappahannock* River. Poſſeſſion to be given the 1ſt of *January* next, Credit for Half the Money to that Time, and for the Balance to the 1ſt of *April* next, on giving Bond and Security to
ANNE PRICE, Executrix.
8 JOHN LEE, Executor.

For SALE,

THE following Tracts of LAND, in *Pittſylvania*, namely, four Hundred Acres on *Baniſter* River, ſeven Hundred and ſeventy on *Beaver* Creek, three Hundred and forty five on *Birch*'s Creek, three Hundred and eighty on *Leatherwood*, and four Hundred on *Snow* Creek. Theſe Lands were formerly the Property of Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, deceaſed. The Price, and Time of Payment, may be known by applying to me in *Peterſburg*. Tf JERMAN BAKER.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, a dark bay HORSE about four Feet four or five Inches high, Half his Mane is ridged, has ſome Saddle Spots, one hind Foot white, and a Switch Tail. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſeven Pounds. PYRANT EASLEY.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Hundred Acres of very valuable LAND on each Side of *Great Duckers* Creek, in the lower End of *Buckingham* County, none of it cleared, is well watered and timbered, and an exceeding fine Place for Stock. The Land on this Creek produces as large Tobacco as I ever ſaw grow on high Land. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to me, in *Buckingham*.
4 ANTHONY WINSTON.

N. B. The Land lies about ten Miles above Mr. *George Wright*'s, in *Cumberland* County.

THE Subſcriber, at PITTENWEEN, juſt below the NEW DISTILLERY, near *NORFOLK*, has for Sale *WEST INDIA* RUM by the Hogſhead, and a conſiderable Quantity of *HONDURAS* HIGHLAND MOHOGANY, equal in Quality to any *Jamaica*, from fourteen to forty Inches ſquare, and from eight to ſeventeen Feet long, which he will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable Terms.——As he has now removed from *Norfolk* to the above Place, and intends declining Trade till his old Affairs are ſettled, he requeſts that all Perſons indebted to him may make ſpeed Payments, and thoſe who have any Demands are deſired to apply ſoon, that they may be diſcharged.
10 WILLIAM CHISHOLM.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to a Decree of the Honourable the General Court, at publick Auction, on the Premiſes, on* Tueſday *the* 14th *of* July, *and entered on the* 1ſt *of* January,

A TRACT of LAND, in the County of *Northumberland*, belonging to the Eſtate of the late Mr. *John Smith*, deceaſed, known by the Name of *Fleet's Bay*, containing ſixteen Hundred and eleven Acres, on which is a Brick Dwellinghouſe in good Repair, and all neceſſary Outhouſes; the Situation is very beautiful, and the Quality of the Land inferiour to none in the lower Part of the Country. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, on giving Bond and approved Security.——At the ſame Time will be ſold, on three Months Credit, about ſixty NEGROES, large STOCKS of all Sorts, and a conſiderable Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.——And on *Friday* the 17th of the ſame Month will be ſold, by the ſame Authority, in the County of *Glouceſter*, and entered on the 1ſt of *January*, eight Hundred Acres of LAND lying on the *Dragon* Swamp, Part of which is good low Grounds, and about fifty Acres of Swamp. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, giving Bond, with good Security, to
GEORGE PURDIE.
JOHN BOWDOIN.
JOHN SMITH.
3 JOHN LEE.

For SALE,

SEVERAL Thouſand Acres of LAND in the Counties of *Mecklenburg*, *Halifax*, and *Pittſylvania*, from five to twenty Shillings an Acre, according to Quality and Diſtance. For Terms apply to *Roger Atkinſon*, near *Peterſburg*. 8

For SALE,

ALL that Tract or Parcel of LAND lying in *Petſworth* Pariſh, in the County of *Glouceſter*, known by the Name of *Paradiſe*, containing, by a Survey, fourteen Hundred and forty ſix Acres. It lies very convenient to *Portopotank* Inſpection of Tobacco, on a Creek of *York* River, and within thirteen Miles of *Urbanna*; the Soil is exceeding good for Tobacco, Corn, or Wheat, and more than Half imagined to be Woodland, the greateſt Part of which is very good, and well timbered. Mr. *William Pollard*, who lives near the Land, will be kind enough to ſhow it to any Perſon who may chooſe to look over it. The Proprietors of this Land live in the Province of *Maryland*, who have authoriſed me to diſpoſe of it, and poſſeſſed me with their Title Papers for the Inſpection of thoſe who may incline to purchaſe. 6
ESSEX, *May* 5, 1772. JOHN LEE.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcribers, Mortgagees of Mr.* Peter Copland *of* Pittſylvania, *and the ſaid Mortgager, in Parcels, for the Benefit of the Subſcribers, and others*,

SIX Thouſand Acres of valuable LAND, lying on *Smith's* River, *Beaver* and *Reedy* Creeks. It is laid off in ſmall Lots; and we do guaranty and confirm the former Sales of the Lands made to ſundry Perſons by the ſaid Mortgager, which were ſubject and liable to our Mortgagee, profided the Bonds for the ſame already taken, or to be taken, are made payable to us. And we do empower the ſaid Mortgager to ſell and diſpoſe of, for our Accounts, the above mentioned ſix Thouſand Acres of Land, provided the ſaid Mortgager ſhall take the ſundry Bonds for the ſame payable to us; and we do confirm and guaranty any Bargain or Sale of his Lands, formerly made by him, agreeable to this Advertiſement, to be good and valid, as if the ſame had been made and done by ourſelves. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for one Half, and two Years for the other Half.
PETER COPLAND.
PETER RANDOLPH BLAND,
33 WILLIAM BLACK.
PATRICK COUTTS.

WARRASQUEAK Bay, *November* 18, 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Iſle of Wight*, a Negro named JACK, about five and thirty Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, a ſlim, clean made, talkative, artful, and very ſaucy Fellow. Alſo a Negro Woman named VENUS, thirty two Years old, five Feet four Inches high, ſtout made, very ſmooth tongued, and has been five Years accuſtomed to the Houſe. They worked in the *Diſmal Swamp* about two Years, under Mr. *John Waſhington*, and carried with them ſeveral different Kinds of Apparel. Whoever delivers the ſaid Negroes to me, or ſecures them ſo that I may get them, ſhall have a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS for each.
Tf NATHANIEL BURWELL.

JAMES HALDANE, COPPER SMITH *and* BRASS FOUNDER *from* Philadelphia, *in* Church *Street, near the Church*, Norfolk,

MAKES and ſells all Sorts of COPPER and BRASS WORK, namely, Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers and Hatters Coppers, Capuchin Plate Warmers, Tea Kitchens, all Sorts of Ship, Fiſh, and Waſh Kettles, Stew Pans, *Dutch* Ovens, Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, Braſs Mill Work, Furniture for Coach and Chair Harneſs, Fenders, Andirons, Candleſticks, Cocks, &c. at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Alſo tins and mends all Sorts of old Copper and Braſs Kitchen Work, and gives the beſt Prices for old Copper, Braſs, Pewter, or Lead. Tf

*** All Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to.
N. B. *He deals for Caſh, or Country Product.*

☞ Thoſe who have old Braſs, Copper, Pewter, or Lead, to diſpoſe of, are deſired to apply to Mr. *Joſeph Kidd*, in *Williamſburg*, or to Mr. *M'Caa*, in *Hampton*, who will receive it for me, and pay them the Value; they will likewiſe receive old Work to be repaired.

To be LET *on* LEASE,

A VERY large and commodious HOUSE in the Town of *Peterſburg*, built for a Tavern, and well fitted for that Buſineſs; it is two Stories high, has a Number of very convenient Lodging Rooms, and large and ſmall Rooms for the Entertainment of Gueſts. Any Perſon qualified for the Buſineſs of a Tavern Keeper, with a proper Capital, may find this as advantageous a Situation as any on the Continent. Apply to the Subſcriber, who lives on the Premiſes.
Tf THOMAS EGLETON.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.